

METHOD FOR SIMULTANEOUS IDENTIFICATION
OF DIFFERENTIALLY EXPRESSED mRNAs AND MEASUREMENT
OF RELATIVE CONCENTRATIONS

by

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention is directed to methods for simultaneous identification of differentially expressed mRNAs, as well as measurements of their relative concentrations.

An ultimate goal of biochemical research ought to be a complete characterization of the protein molecules that make up an organism. This would include their identification, sequence determination, demonstration of their anatomical sites of expression, elucidation of their biochemical activities, and understanding of how these activities determine organismic physiology. For medical applications, the description should also include information about how the concentration of each protein changes in response to pharmaceutical or toxic agents.

Let us consider the scope of the problem: How many genes are there? The issue of how many genes are expressed in a mammal is still unsettled after at least

two decades of study. There are few direct studies that address patterns of gene expression in different tissues. Mutational load studies (J.O. Bishop, "The Gene Numbers Game," Cell 2:81-86 (1974); T. Ohta & M. Kimura, "Functional Organization of Genetic Material as a Product of Molecular Evolution," Nature 223:118-119 (1971)) have suggested that there are between 3×10^4 and 10^5 essential genes.

Before cDNA cloning techniques, information on gene expression came from RNA complexity studies: analog measurements (measurements in bulk) based on observations of mixed populations of RNA molecules with different specificities in abundances. To an unexpected extent, early analog complexity studies were distorted by hidden complications of the fact that the molecules in each tissue that make up most of its mRNA mass comprise only a small fraction of its total complexity. Later, cDNA cloning allowed digital measurements (i.e., sequence-specific measurements on individual species) to be made; hence, more recent concepts about mRNA expression are based upon actual observations of individual RNA species.

Brain, liver, and kidney are the mammalian tissues that have been most extensively studied by analog RNA complexity measurements. The lowest estimates of complexity are those of Hastie and Bishop (N.D. Hastie & J. B. Bishop, "The Expression of Three Abundance Classes of Messenger RNA in Mouse Tissues," Cell 9:761-774 (1976)), who suggested that 26×10^6 nucleotides of the 3×10^9 base pair rodent genome were expressed in brain, 23×10^6 in liver, and 22×10^6 in kidney, with nearly complete overlap in RNA sets. This indicates a very minimal number of tissue-specific mRNAs. However, experience has shown that these values must clearly be underestimates, because many mRNA molecules, which were

probably of abundances below the detection limits of this early study, have been shown to be expressed in brain but detectable in neither liver nor kidney. Many other researchers (J.A. Bantle & W.E. Hahn, "Complexity and Characterization of Polyadenylated RNA in the Mouse Brain," Cell 8:139-150 (1976); D.M. Chikaraishi, "Complexity of Cytoplasmic Polyadenylated and Non-Adenylated Rat Brain Ribonucleic Acids," Biochemistry 18:3249-3256 (1979)) have measured analog complexities of between $100-200 \times 10^6$ nucleotides in brain, and 2-to-3-fold lower estimates in liver and kidney. Of the brain mRNAs, 50-65% are detected in neither liver nor kidney. These values have been supported by digital cloning studies (R.J. Milner & J.G. Sutcliffe, "Gene Expression in Rat Brain," Nucl. Acids Res. 11:5497-5520 (1983)).

Analog measurements on bulk mRNA suggested that the average mRNA length was between 1400-1900 nucleotides. In a systematic digital analysis of brain mRNA length using 200 randomly selected brain cDNAs to measure RNA size by northern blotting (Milner & Sutcliffe, supra), it was found that, when the mRNA size data were weighted for RNA prevalence, the average length was 1790 nucleotides, the same as that determined by analog measurements. However, the mRNAs that made up most of the brain mRNA complexity had an average length of 5000 nucleotides. Not only were the rarer brain RNAs longer, but they tended to be brain specific, while the more prevalent brain mRNAs were more ubiquitously expressed and were much shorter on average.

These concepts about mRNA lengths have been corroborated more recently from the length of brain mRNA whose sequences have been determined (J.G. Sutcliffe, "mRNA in the Mammalian Central Nervous System," Annu. Rev. Neurosci. 11:157-198 (1988)). Thus, the $1-2 \times 10^8$

nucleotide complexity and 5000-nucleotide average mRNA length calculates to an estimated 30,000 mRNAs expressed in the brain, of which about 2/3 are not detected in liver or kidney. Brain apparently accounts for a considerable portion of the tissue-specific genes of mammals. Most brain mRNAs are expressed at low concentration. There are no total-mammal mRNA complexity measurements, nor is it yet known whether 5000 nucleotides is a good mRNA-length estimate for non-neural tissues. A reasonable estimate of total gene number might be between 50,000 and 100,000.

What is most needed to advance by a chemical understanding of physiological function is a menu of protein sequences encoded by the genome plus the cell types in which each is expressed. At present, protein sequences can be reliably deduced only from cDNAs, not from genes, because of the presence of the intervening sequences (introns) in the genomic sequences. Even the complete nucleotide sequence of a mammalian genome will not substitute for characterization of its expressed sequences. Therefore, a systematic strategy for collecting transcribed sequences and demonstrating their sites of expression is needed. Such a strategy would be of particular use in determining sequences expressed differentially within the brain. It is necessarily an eventual goal of such a study to achieve closure; that is, to identify all mRNAs. Closure can be difficult to obtain due to the differing prevalence of various mRNAs and the large number of distinct mRNAs expressed by many distinct tissues. The effort to obtain it allows one to obtain a progressively more reliable description of the dimensions of gene space.

Studies carried out in the laboratory of Craig Venter (M.D. Adams et al., "Complementary DNA Sequencing:

Expressed Sequence Tags and Human Genome Project,"
Science 252:1651-1656 (1991); M.D. Adams et al.,
"Sequence Identification of 2,375 Human Brain Genes,"
Nature 355:632-634 (1992)) have resulted in the isolation
of randomly chosen cDNA clones of human brain mRNAs, the
determination of short single-pass sequences of their 3'-
ends, about 300 base pairs, and a compilation of some
2500 of these as a database of "expressed sequence tags."
This database, while useful, fails to provide any
knowledge of differential expression. It is therefore
important to be able to recognize genes based on their
overall pattern of expression within regions of brain and
other tissues and in response to various paradigms, such
as various physiological or pathological states or the
effects of drug treatment, rather than simply their
expression in a single tissue.

Other work has focused on the use of the
polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to establish a database.
Williams et al. (J.G.K. Williams et al., "DNA
Polymorphisms Amplified by Arbitrary Primers Are Useful
as Genetic Markers," Nucl. Acids Res. 18:6531-6535
(1990)) and Welsh & McClelland (J. Welsh & McClelland,
"Genomic Fingerprinting Using Arbitrarily Primed PCR and
a Matrix of Pairwise Combinations of Primers," Nucl.
Acids Res. 18:7213-7218 (1990)) showed that single 10-mer
primers of arbitrarily chosen sequences, i.e., any 10-mer
primer off the shelf, when used for PCR with complex DNA
templates such as human, plant, yeast, or bacterial
genomic DNA, gave rise to an array of PCR products. The
priming events were demonstrated to involve incomplete
complementarity between the primer and the template DNA.
Presumably, partially mismatched primer-binding sites are
randomly distributed through the genome. Occasionally,
two of these sites in opposing orientation were located
closely enough together to give rise to a PCR product

band. There were on average 8-10 products, which varied in size from about 0.4 to about 4 kb and had different mobilities for each primer. The array of PCR products exhibited differences among individuals of the same species. These authors proposed that the single arbitrary primers could be used to produce restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP)-like information for genetic studies. Others have applied this technology (S.R. Woodward et al., "Random Sequence Oligonucleotide Primers Detect Polymorphic DNA Products Which Segregate in Inbred Strains of Mice," Mamm. Genome 3:73-78 (1992); J.H. Nadeau et al., "Multilocus Markers for Mouse Genome Analysis: PCR Amplification Based on Single Primers of Arbitrary Nucleotide Sequence," Mamm. Genome 3:55-64 (1992)).

Two groups (J. Welsh et al., "Arbitrarily Primed PCR Fingerprinting of RNA," Nucl. Acids Res. 20:4965-4970 (1992); P. Liang & A.B. Pardee, "Differential Display of Eukaryotic Messenger RNA by Means of the Polymerase Chain Reaction," Science 257:967-971 (1992)) adapted the method to compare mRNA populations. In the study of Liang and Pardee, this method, called mRNA differential display, was used to compare the population of mRNAs expressed by two related cell types, normal and tumorigenic mouse A31 cells. For each experiment, they used one arbitrary 10-mer as the 5'-primer and an oligonucleotide complementary to a subset of poly A tails as a 3' anchor primer, performing PCR amplification in the presence of ³⁵S-dNTPs on cDNAs prepared from the two cell types. The products were resolved on sequencing gels and 50-100 bands ranging from 100-500 nucleotides were observed. The bands presumably resulted from amplification of cDNAs corresponding to the 3'-ends of mRNAs that contain the complement of the 3' anchor primer and a partially mismatched 5' primer site,

as had been observed on genomic DNA templates. For each primer pair, the pattern of bands amplified from the two cDNAs was similar, with the intensities of about 80% of the bands being indistinguishable. Some of the bands were more intense in one or the other of the PCR samples; a few were detected in only one of the two samples.

Further studies (P. Liang et al., "Distribution and Cloning of Eukaryotic mRNAs by Means of Differential Display: Refinements and Optimization," Nucl. Acids Res. 21:3269-3275 (1993)) have demonstrated that the procedure works with low concentrations of input RNA (although it is not quantitative for rarer species), and the specificity resides primarily in the last nucleotide of the 3' anchor primer. At least a third of identified differentially detected PCR products correspond to differentially expressed RNAs, with a false positive rate of at least 25%.

If all of the 50,000 to 100,000 mRNAs of the mammal were accessible to this arbitrary-primer PCR approach, then about 80-95 5' arbitrary primers and 12 3' anchor primers would be required in about 1000 PCR panels and gels to give a likelihood, calculated by the Poisson distribution, that about two-thirds of these mRNAs would be identified.

It is unlikely that all mRNAs are amenable to detection by this method for the following reasons. For an mRNA to surface in such a survey, it must be prevalent enough to produce a signal on the autoradiograph and contain a sequence in its 3' 500 nucleotides capable of serving as a site for mismatched primer binding and priming. The more prevalent an individual mRNA species, the more likely it would be to generate a product. Thus, prevalent species may give bands with many different

arbitrary primers. Because this latter property would contain an unpredictable element of chance based on selection of the arbitrary primers, it would be difficult to approach closure by the arbitrary primer method.

5 Also, for the information to be portable from one laboratory to another and reliable, the mismatched priming must be highly reproducible under different laboratory conditions using different PCR machines, with the resulting slight variation in reaction conditions. As
10 the basis for mismatched priming is poorly understood, this is a drawback of building a database from data obtained by the Liang & Pardee differential display method.

15 There is therefore a need for an improved method of differential display of mRNA species that reduces the uncertain aspect of 5'-end generation and allows data to be absolutely reproducible in different settings. Preferably, such a method does not depend on potentially irreproducible mismatched priming.
20 Preferably, such a method reduces the number of PCR panels and gels required for a complete survey and allows double-strand sequence data to be rapidly accumulated. Preferably, such an improved method also reduces, if not
25 eliminates, the number of concurrent signals obtained from the same species of mRNA.

SUMMARY

30 We have developed an improved method for the simultaneous sequence-specific identification of mRNAs in a mRNA population. In general, this method comprises:

35 (1) preparing double-stranded cDNAs from a mRNA population using a mixture of 12 anchor primers, the anchor primers each including: (i) a tract of from 7 to

40 T residues; (ii) a site for cleavage by a restriction
endonuclease that recognizes more than six bases, the
site for cleavage being located to the 5'-side of the
tract of T residues; (iii) a stuffer segment of from 4 to
40 nucleotides, the stuffer segment being located to the
5'-side of the site for cleavage by the restriction
endonuclease; and (iv) phasing residues -V-N located at
the 3' end of each of the anchor primers, wherein V is a
deoxyribonucleotide selected from the group consisting of
A, C, and G; and N is a deoxyribonucleotide selected from
the group consisting of A, C, G, and T, the mixture
including anchor primers containing all possibilities for
V and N;

(2) producing cloned inserts from a suitable
host cell that has been transformed by a vector, the
vector having the cDNA sample that has been cleaved with
a first restriction endonuclease and a second restriction
endonuclease inserted therein, the cleaved cDNA sample
being inserted in the vector in an orientation that is
antisense with respect to a bacteriophage-specific
promoter within the vector, the first restriction
endonuclease recognizing a four-nucleotide sequence and
the second restriction endonuclease cleaving at a single
site within each member of the mixture of anchor primers;

(3) generating linearized fragments of the
cloned inserts by digestion with at least one restriction
endonuclease that is different from the first and second
restriction endonucleases;

(4) generating a cRNA preparation of antisense
cRNA transcripts by incubation of the linearized
fragments with a bacteriophage-specific RNA polymerase
capable of initiating transcription from the
bacteriophage-specific promoter;

(5) dividing the cRNA preparation into sixteen
subpools and transcribing first-strand cDNA from each
subpool, using a thermostable reverse transcriptase and

one of sixteen primers whose 3'-terminus is -N-N, wherein N is one of the four deoxyribonucleotides A, C, G, or T, the primer being at least 15 nucleotides in length, corresponding in sequence to the 3'-end of the bacteriophage-specific promoter, and extending across into at least the first two nucleotides of the cRNA, the mixture including all possibilities for the 3'-terminal two nucleotides;

(6) using the product of transcription in each of the sixteen subpools as a template for a polymerase chain reaction with a 3'-primer that corresponds in sequence to a sequence in the vector adjoining the site of insertion of the cDNA sample in the vector and a 5'-primer selected from the group consisting of: (i) the primer from which first-strand cDNA was made for that subpool; (ii) the primer from which the first-strand cDNA was made for that subpool extended at its 3'-terminus by an additional residue -N, where N can be any of A, C, G, or T; and (iii) the primer used for the synthesis of first-strand cDNA for that subpool extended at its 3'-terminus by two additional residues -N-N, wherein N can be any of A, C, G, or T, to produce polymerase chain reaction amplified fragments; and

(7) resolving the polymerase chain reaction amplified fragments by electrophoresis to display bands representing the 3'-ends of mRNAs present in the sample.

Typically, the anchor primers each have 18 T residues in the tract of T residues, and the stuffer segment of the anchor primers is 14 residues in length. A suitable sequence for the stuffer segment is A-A-C-T-G-G-A-A-G-A-A-T-T-C (SEQ ID NO: 1).

Typically, the site for cleavage by a restriction endonuclease that recognizes more than six bases is the NotI cleavage site. In this case, suitable

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(b) recombining the first and second fractions after cleavage;

(c) dividing the recombined fractions into thirds and cleaving the first third with the restriction endonuclease HindIII, the second third with the restriction endonuclease BamHI, and the third third with the restriction endonuclease EcoRI; and

(d) recombining the thirds after digestion in order to produce a population of linearized fragments of which about one-sixth of the population corresponds to the product of cleavage by each of the possible combinations of enzymes.

Typically, the step of resolving the polymerase chain reaction amplified fragments by electrophoresis comprises electrophoresis of the fragments on at least two gels.

The method can further comprise determining the sequence of the 3'-end of at least one of the mRNAs, such as by:

(1) eluting at least one cDNA corresponding to a mRNA from an electropherogram in which bands representing the 3'-ends of mRNAs present in the sample are displayed;

(2) amplifying the eluted cDNA in a polymerase chain reaction;

(3) cloning the amplified cDNA into a plasmid;

(4) producing DNA corresponding to the cloned DNA from the plasmid; and

(5) sequencing the cloned cDNA.

Another aspect of the invention is a method of simultaneous sequence-specific identification of mRNAs corresponding to members of an antisense cRNA pool representing the 3'-ends of a population of mRNAs, the

antisense cRNAs that are members of the antisense cRNA pool being terminated at their 5'-end with a primer sequence corresponding to a bacteriophage-specific vector and at their 3'-end with a sequence corresponding in sequence to a sequence of the vector. The method comprises;

(1) dividing the members of the antisense cRNA pool into sixteen subpools and transcribing first-strand cDNA from each subpool, using a thermostable reverse transcriptase and one of sixteen primers whose 3'-terminus is -N-N, wherein N is one of the four deoxyribonucleotides A, C, G, or T, the primer being at least 15 nucleotides in length, corresponding in sequence to the 3'-end of the bacteriophage-specific promoter, and extending across into at least the first two nucleotides of the cRNA, the mixture including all possibilities for the 3'-terminal two nucleotides;

(2) using the product of transcription in each of the sixteen subpools as a template for a polymerase chain reaction with a 3'-primer that corresponds in sequence to a sequence vector adjoining the site of insertion of the cDNA sample in the vector and a 5'-primer selected from the group consisting of: (i) the primer from which first-strand cDNA was made for that subpool; (ii) the primer from which the first-strand cDNA was made for that subpool extended at its 3'-terminus by an additional residue -N, where N can be any of A, C, G, or T; and (iii) the primer used for the synthesis of first-strand cDNA for that subpool extended at its 3'-terminus by two additional residues -N-N, wherein N can be any of A, C, G, or T, to produce polymerase chain reaction amplified fragments; and

(3) resolving the polymerase chain reaction amplified fragments by electrophoresis to display bands representing the 3'-ends of mRNAs present in the sample.

Yet another aspect of the present invention is a method for detecting a change in the pattern of mRNA expression in a tissue associated with a physiological or pathological change. This method comprises the steps of:

(1) obtaining a first sample of a tissue that is not subject to the physiological or pathological change;

(2) determining the pattern of mRNA expression in the first sample of the tissue by performing steps (1)-(3) of the method described above for simultaneous sequence-specific identification of mRNAs corresponding to members of an antisense cRNA pool representing the 3'-ends of a population of mRNAs to generate a first display of bands representing the 3'-ends of mRNAs present in the first sample;

(3) obtaining a second sample of the tissue that has been subject to the physiological or pathological change;

(4) determining the pattern of mRNA expression in the second sample of the tissue by performing steps (1)-(3) of the method described above for simultaneous sequence-specific identification of mRNAs corresponding to members of an antisense cRNA pool to generate a second display of bands representing the 3'-ends of mRNAs present in the second sample; and

(5) comparing the first and second displays to determine the effect of the physiological or pathological change on the pattern of mRNA expression in the tissue.

The comparison is typically made in adjacent lanes.

The tissue can be derived from the central nervous system or from particular structures within the central nervous system. The tissue can alternatively be derived from another organ or organ system.

Another aspect of the present invention is a method of screening for a side effect of a drug. The method can comprise the steps of:

(1) obtaining a first sample of tissue from an organism treated with a compound of known physiological function;

(2) determining the pattern of mRNA expression in the first sample of the tissue by performing steps (1)-(3) of the method described above for simultaneous sequence-specific identification of mRNAs corresponding to members of an antisense cRNA pool to generate a first display of bands representing the 3'-ends of mRNAs present in the first sample;

(3) obtaining a second sample of tissue from an organism treated with a drug to be screened for a side effect;

(4) determining the pattern of mRNA expression in the second sample of the tissue by performing steps (1)-(3) of the method described above for simultaneous sequence-specific identification of mRNAs corresponding to members of an antisense cRNA pool to generate a second display of bands representing the 3'-ends of mRNAs present in the second sample; and

(5) comparing the first and second displays in order to detect the presence of mRNA species whose expression is not affected by the known compound but is affected by the drug to be screened, thereby indicating a difference in action of the drug to be screened and the known compound and thus a side effect.

The drug to be screened can be a drug affecting the central nervous system, such as an antidepressant, a neuroleptic, a tranquilizer, an anticonvulsant, a monoamine oxidase inhibitor, or a stimulant.

Alternatively, the drug can be another class of drug such as an anti-parkinsonism agent, a skeletal muscle

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and other features, aspects, and advantages of the present invention will become better understood with reference to the following description, appended claims, and accompanying drawings where:

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic depiction of the method of the present invention showing the various stages of priming, cleavage, cloning and amplification; and

Figure 2 is an autoradiogram of a gel showing the result of performing the method of the present invention using several 5'-primers in the PCR step corresponding to known sequences of brain mRNAs and using liver and brain mRNA as starting material.

DESCRIPTION

We have developed a method for simultaneous sequence-specific identification and display of mRNAs in a mRNA population.

As discussed below, this method has a number of applications in drug screening, the study of physiological and pathological conditions, and genomic mapping. These applications will be discussed below.

I. SIMULTANEOUS SEQUENCE-SPECIFIC IDENTIFICATION OF mRNAs

A method according to the present invention, based on the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) technique, provides means for visualization of nearly every mRNA expressed by a tissue as a distinct band on a gel whose intensity corresponds roughly to the concentration of the

mRNA. The method is based on the observation that virtually all mRNAs conclude with a 3'-poly (A) tail but does not rely on the specificity of primer binding to the tail.

In general, the method comprises:

(1) preparing double-stranded cDNAs from a mRNA population using a mixture of 12 anchor primers, the anchor primers each including: (i) a tract of from 7 to 40 T residues; (ii) a site for cleavage by a restriction endonuclease that recognizes more than six bases, the site for cleavage being located to the 5'-side of the tract of T residues; (iii) a stuffer segment of from 4 to 40 nucleotides, the stuffer segment being located to the 5'-side of the site for cleavage by the restriction endonuclease; and (iv) phasing residues -V-N located at the 3' end of each of the anchor primers, wherein V is a deoxyribonucleotide selected from the group consisting of A, C, and G; and N is a deoxyribonucleotide selected from the group consisting of A, C, G, and T, the mixture including anchor primers containing all possibilities for V and N;

(2) producing cloned inserts from a suitable host cell that has been transformed by a vector, the vector having the cDNA sample that has been cleaved with a first restriction endonuclease and a second restriction endonuclease inserted therein, the cleaved cDNA sample being inserted in the vector in an orientation that is antisense with respect to a bacteriophage-specific promoter within the vector, the first restriction endonuclease recognizing a four-nucleotide sequence and the second restriction endonuclease cleaving at a single site within each member of the mixture of anchor primers;

(3) generating linearized fragments of the cloned inserts by digestion with at least one restriction

endonuclease that is different from the first and second restriction endonucleases;

(4) generating a cRNA preparation of antisense cRNA transcripts by incubation of the linearized fragments with a bacteriophage-specific RNA polymerase capable of initiating transcription from the bacteriophage-specific promoter;

(5) dividing the cRNA preparation into sixteen subpools and transcribing first-strand cDNA from each subpool, using a thermostable reverse transcriptase and one of sixteen primers whose 3'-terminus is -N-N, wherein N is one of the four deoxyribonucleotides A, C, G, or T, the primer being at least 15 nucleotides in length, corresponding in sequence to the 3'-end of the bacteriophage-specific promoter, and extending across into at least the first two nucleotides of the cRNA, the mixture including all possibilities for the 3'-terminal two nucleotides;

(6) using the product of transcription in each of the sixteen subpools as a template for a polymerase chain reaction with a 3'-primer that corresponds in sequence to a sequence in the vector adjoining the site of insertion of the cDNA sample in the vector and a 5'-primer selected from the group consisting of: (i) the primer from which first-strand cDNA was made for that subpool; (ii) the primer from which the first-strand cDNA was made for that subpool extended at its 3'-terminus by an additional residue -N, where N can be any of A, C, G, or T; and (iii) the primer used for the synthesis of first-strand cDNA for that subpool extended at its 3'-terminus by two additional residues -N-N, wherein N can be any of A, C, G, or T, to produce polymerase chain reaction amplified fragments; and

(7) resolving the polymerase chain reaction amplified fragments by electrophoresis to display bands representing the 3'-ends of mRNAs present in the sample.

A depiction of this scheme is shown in Figure

1.

A. Isolation of mRNA

The first step in the method is isolation or provision of a mRNA population. Methods of extraction of RNA are well-known in the art and are described, for example, in J. Sambrook et al., "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual" (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, 1989), vol. 1, ch. 7, "Extraction, Purification, and Analysis of Messenger RNA from Eukaryotic Cells," incorporated herein by this reference. Other isolation and extraction methods are also well-known. Typically, isolation is performed in the presence of chaotropic agents such as guanidinium chloride or guanidinium thiocyanate, although other detergents and extraction agents can alternatively be used.

Typically, the mRNA is isolated from the total extracted RNA by chromatography over oligo(dT)-cellulose or other chromatographic media that have the capacity to bind the polyadenylated 3'-portion of mRNA molecules. Alternatively, but less preferably, total RNA can be used. However, it is generally preferred to isolate poly(A)⁺ RNA.

B. Preparation of Double-Stranded cDNA

Double-stranded cDNAs are then prepared from the mRNA population using a mixture of twelve anchor primers to initiate reverse transcription. The anchor primers each include: (i) a tract of from 7 to 40 T residues; (ii) a site for cleavage by a restriction endonuclease that recognizes more than six bases, the

site for cleavage being located to the 5'-side of the tract of T residues; (iii) a stuffer segment of from 4 to 40 nucleotides, the stuffer segment being located to the 5'-side of the site for cleavage by the restriction endonuclease; and (iv) phasing residues -V-N located at the 3' end of each of the anchor primers, wherein V is a deoxyribonucleotide selected from the group consisting of A, C, and G; and N is a deoxyribonucleotide selected from the group consisting of A, C, G, and T. The mixture includes anchor primers containing all possibilities for V and N.

Typically, the anchor primers each have 18 T residues in the tract of T residues, and the stuffer segment of the anchor primers is 14 residues in length. A suitable sequence of the stuffer segment is A-A-C-T-G-G-A-A-G-A-A-T-T-C (SEQ ID NO: 1). Typically, the site for cleavage by a restriction endonuclease that recognizes more than six bases is the NotI cleavage site. A preferred set of anchor primers has the sequence A-A-C-T-G-G-A-A-G-A-A-T-T-C-G-C-G-G-C-C-G-C-A-G-G-A-A-T-T-T-T-T-T-T-T-T-T-T-T-T-T-T-T-V-N (SEQ ID NO: 2).

One member of this mixture of twelve anchor primers initiates synthesis at a fixed position at the 3'-end of all copies of each mRNA species in the sample, thereby defining a 3'-end point for each species.

This reaction is carried out under conditions for the preparation of double-stranded cDNA from mRNA that are well-known in the art. Such techniques are described, for example, in Volume 2 of J. Sambrook et al., "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual", entitled "Construction and Analysis of cDNA Libraries." Typically, reverse transcriptase from avian myeloblastosis virus is used.

C. Cleavage of the cDNA Sample With Restriction Endonucleases

5 The cDNA sample is cleaved with two restriction endonucleases. The first restriction endonuclease is an endonuclease that recognizes a 4-nucleotide sequence. This typically cleaves at multiple sites in most cDNAs. The second restriction endonuclease cleaves at a single site within each member of the mixture of anchor primers. Typically, the first restriction endonuclease is MspI and the second restriction endonuclease is NotI. The enzyme Not does not cleave within most cDNAs. This is desirable to minimize the loss of cloned inserts that would result from cleavage of the cDNAs at locations other than in the anchor site.

10 Alternatively, the first restriction endonuclease can be TagI or HinPII. The use of the latter two restriction endonucleases can detect rare mRNAs that are not cleaved by MspI. The first restriction endonuclease generates a 5'-overhang compatible for cloning into the desired vector, as discussed below. This cloning, for the pBC SK⁺ vector, is into the ClaI site, as discussed below.

5 Conditions for digestion of the cDNA are well-known in the art and are described, for example, in J. Sambrook et al., "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual," Vol. 1, Ch. 5, "Enzymes Used in Molecular Cloning."

D. Insertion of Cleaved cDNA into a Vector

35 The cDNA sample cleaved with the first and second restriction endonucleases is then inserted into a vector. A suitable vector is the plasmid pBC SK⁺ that

has been cleaved with the restriction endonucleases ClaI and NotI. The vector contains a bacteriophage-specific promoter. Typically, the promoter is a T3 promoter or a T7 promoter. A preferred promoter is bacteriophage T3 promoter. The cleaved cDNA is inserted into the promoter in an orientation that is antisense with respect to the bacteriophage-specific promoter.

E. Transformation of a Suitable Host Cell

The vector into which the cleaved DNA has been inserted is then used to transform a suitable host cell that can be efficiently transformed or transfected by the vector containing the insert. Suitable host cells for cloning are described, for example, in Sambrook et al., "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual," supra. Typically, the host cell is prokaryotic. A particularly suitable host cell is a strain of E. coli. A suitable E. coli strain is MC1061. Preferably, a small aliquot is also used to transform E. coli strain XL1-Blue so that the percentage of clones with inserts is determined from the relative percentages of blue and white colonies on X-gal plates. Only libraries with in excess of 5×10^5 recombinants are typically acceptable.

F. Generation of Linearized Fragments

Plasmid preparations, typically as minipreps, are then made from each of the cDNA libraries. Linearized fragments are then generated by digestion with at least one restriction endonuclease that is different from the first and second restriction endonucleases discussed above. Preferably, an aliquot of each of the cloned inserts is divided into two pools, one of which is cleaved with XhoI and the second with SalI. The pools of linearized plasmids are combined, mixed, then divided

into thirds. The thirds are digested with HindIII,
BamHI, and EcoRI. This procedure is followed because, in
order to generate antisense transcripts of the inserts
with T3 RNA polymerase, the template must first be
cleaved with a restriction endonuclease that cuts within
flanking sequences but not within the inserts themselves.
Given that the average length of the 3'-terminal MspI
fragments is 256 base pairs, approximately 6% of the
inserts contain sites for any enzyme with a hexamer
recognition sequence. Those inserts would be lost to
further analysis were only a single enzyme utilized.
Hence, it is preferable to divide the reaction so that
only one of either of two enzymes is used for
linearization of each half reaction. Only inserts
containing sites for both enzymes (approximately 0.4%)
are lost from both halves of the samples. Similarly,
each cRNA sample is contaminated to a different extent
with transcripts from insertless plasmids, which could
lead to variability in the efficiency of the later
polymerase chain reactions for different samples because
of differential competition for primers. Cleavage of
thirds of the samples with one of three enzymes that have
single targets in pBC SK⁺ between its ClaI and NotI sites
eliminates the production of transcripts containing
binding sites for the eventual 5' primers in the PCR
process from insertless plasmids. The use of three
enzymes on thirds of the reaction reduces the use of
insert-containing sequences that also contain sites for
the enzyme while solving the problem of possible
contamination of insertless sequences. If only one
enzyme were used, about 10% of the insert-containing
sequences would be lost, but this is reduced to about
0.1%, because only those sequences that fail to be
cleaved by all three enzymes are lost.

G. Generation of cRNA

The next step is a generation of a cRNA preparation of antisense cRNA transcripts. This is performed by incubation of the linearized fragments with an RNA polymerase capable of initiating transcription from the bacteriophage-specific promoter. Typically, as discussed above, the promoter is a T3 promoter, and the polymerase is therefore T3 RNA polymerase. The polymerase is incubated with the linearized fragments and the four ribonucleoside triphosphates under conditions suitable for synthesis.

H. Transcription of First-Strand cDNA

The cRNA preparation is then divided into sixteen subpools. First-strand cDNA is then transcribed from each subpool, using a thermostable reverse transcriptase and a primer as described below. A preferred transcriptase is the recombinant reverse transcriptase from Thermus thermophilus, known as rTth, available from Perkin-Elmer (Norwalk, CT). This enzyme is also known as an RNA-dependent DNA polymerase. With this reverse transcriptase, annealing is performed at 60°C, and the transcription reaction at 70°C. This promotes high fidelity complementarity between the primer and the cRNA. The primer used is one of the sixteen primers whose 3'-terminus is -N-N, wherein N is one of the four deoxyribonucleotides A, C, G, or T, the primer being at least 15 nucleotides in length, corresponding in sequence to the 3'-end of the bacteriophage-specific promoter, and extending across into at least the first two nucleotides of the cRNA.

Where the bacteriophage-specific promoter is the T3 promoter, the primers typically have the sequence A-G-G-T-C-G-A-C-G-G-T-A-T-C-G-G-N-N (SEQ ID NO: 3).

I. PCR Reaction

The next step is the use of the product of transcription in each of the sixteen subpools as a template for a polymerase chain reaction with primers as described below to produce polymerase chain reaction amplified fragments.

The primers used are: (a) a 3'-primer that corresponds in sequence to a sequence in the vector adjoining the site of insertion of the cDNA sample in the vector; and (b) a 5'-primer selected from the group consisting of: (i) the primer from which first-strand cDNA was made for that subpool; (ii) the primer from which the first-strand cDNA was made for that subpool extended at its 3'-terminus by an additional residue -N, where N can be any of A, C, G, or T; and (iii) the primer used for the synthesis of first-strand cDNA for that subpool extended at its 3'-terminus by two additional residues -N-N, wherein N can be any of A, C, G, or T.

When the vector is the plasmid pBC SK⁺ cleaved with ClaI and NotI, a suitable 3'-primer is G-A-A-C-A-A-A-A-G-C-T-G-G-A-G-C-T-C-C-A-C-C-G-C (SEQ ID NO: 4). Where the bacteriophage-specific promoter is the T3 promoter, suitable 5'-primers have the sequences A-G-G-T-C-G-A-C-G-G-T-A-T-C-G-G-N-N (SEQ ID NO: 3), A-G-G-T-C-G-A-C-G-G-T-A-T-C-G-G-N-N-N (SEQ ID NO: 5), or A-G-G-T-C-G-A-C-G-G-T-A-T-C-G-G-N-N-N-N (SEQ ID NO: 6).

Typically, PCR is performed in the presence of ³⁵S-dATP using a PCR program of 15 seconds at 94°C for

denaturation, 15 seconds at 60°C for annealing, and 30 seconds at 72°C for synthesis on a Perkin-Elmer 9600 apparatus (Perkin-Elmer Cetus, Norwalk, CT). The high temperature annealing step minimizes artifactual mispriming by the 5'-primer at its 3'-end and promotes high fidelity copying.

Alternatively, the PCR amplification can be carried out in the presence of a ^{32}P -labeled deoxyribonucleoside triphosphate, such as [^{32}P]dCTP. However, it is generally preferred to use a ^{35}S -labeled deoxyribonucleoside triphosphate for maximum resolution. Other detection methods, including nonradioactive labels, can also be used.

These series of reactions produces 16, 64, and 256 product pools for the three sets of 5'-primers. It produces 16 product pools for the primer that is the same as the primer from which first-strand cDNA was made. It produces 64 product pools for the primer extended at its 3'-terminus by an additional residue N, where N can be any of the four nucleotides. It produces 256 products for the primer extended at its 3'-terminus by two additional residues -N-N, where N again can be any of the four nucleotides.

The process of the present invention can be extended by using longer sets of 5'-primers extended at their 3'-end by additional nucleotides. For example, a primer with the 3'-terminus -N-N-N-N-N would give 1024 products.

J. Electrophoresis

The polymerase chain reaction amplified fragments are then resolved by electrophoresis to display

bands representing the 3'-ends of mRNAs present in the sample.

Electrophoretic techniques for resolving PCR amplified fragments are well-understood in the art and need not be further recited here. The corresponding products are resolved in denaturing DNA sequencing gels and visualized by autoradiography. For the particular vector system described herein, the gels are run so that the first 140 base pairs run off their bottom, since vector-related sequences increase the length of the cDNAs by 140 base pairs. This number can vary if other vector systems are employed, and the appropriate electrophoresis conditions so that vector-related sequences run off the bottom of the gels can be determined from a consideration of the sequences of the vector involved. Typically, each reaction is run on a separate denaturing gel, so that at least two gels are used. It is preferred to perform a series of reactions in parallel, such as from different tissues, and resolve all of the reactions using the same primer on the same gel. A substantial number of reactions can be resolved on the same gel. Typically, as many as thirty reactions can be resolved on the same gel and compared. As discussed below, this provides a way of determining tissue-specific mRNAs.

Typically, autoradiography is used to detect the resolved cDNA species. However, other detection methods, such as phosphorimaging or fluorescence, can also be used, and may provide higher sensitivity in certain applications.

According to the scheme, the cDNA libraries produced from each of the mRNA samples contain copies of the extreme 3'-ends from the most distal site for MspI to the beginning of the poly(A) tail of all poly(A)⁺ mRNAs

in the starting RNA sample approximately according to the initial relative concentrations of the mRNAs. Because both ends of the inserts for each species are exactly defined by sequence, their lengths are uniform for each species allowing their later visualization as discrete bands on a gel, regardless of the tissue source of the mRNA.

The use of successive steps with lengthening primers to survey the cDNAs essentially act like a nested PCR. These steps enhance quality control and diminish the background that potentially could result from amplification of untargeted cDNAs. In a preferred embodiment, the second reverse transcription step subdivides each cRNA sample into sixteen subpools, utilizing a primer that anneals to the sequences derived from pBC SK⁺ but extends across the CGG of the non-regenerated MspI site and including two nucleotides (-N-N) of the insert. This step segregates the starting population of potentially 50,000 to 100,000 mRNAs into sixteen subpools of approximately 3,000 to 6,000 members each. In serial iterations of the subsequent PCR step, in which radioactive label is incorporated into the products for their autoradiographic visualization, those pools are further segregated by division into four or sixteen subsubpools by using progressively longer 5'-primers containing three or four nucleotides of the insert.

By first demanding by high temperature annealing a high fidelity 3'-end match at the reverse transcription step in the -N-N positions, and subsequently demanding again such high fidelity matching into -N-N-N or -N-N-N-N iterations, bleedthrough from mismatched priming at the -N-N positions is drastically minimized.

The steps of the process beginning with dividing the cRNA preparation into sixteen subpools and transcribing first-strand cDNA from each subpool can be performed separately as a method of simultaneous sequence-specific identification of mRNAs corresponding to members of an antisense cRNA pool representing the 3'-ends of a population of mRNAs.

II. APPLICATIONS OF THE METHOD FOR DISPLAY OF mRNA PATTERNS

The method described above for the detection of patterns of mRNA expression in a tissue and the resolving of these patterns by gel electrophoresis has a number of applications. One of these applications is its use for the detection of a change in the pattern of mRNA expression in a tissue associated with a physiological or pathological change. In general, this method comprises:

(1) obtaining a first sample of a tissue that is not subject to the physiological or pathological change;

(2) determining the pattern of mRNA expression in the first sample of the tissue by performing the method of simultaneous sequence-specific identification of mRNAs corresponding to members of an antisense cRNA pool representing the 3'-ends of a population of mRNAs as described above to generate a first display of bands representing the 3'-ends of mRNAs present in the first sample;

(3) obtaining a second sample of the tissue that has been subject to the physiological or pathological change;

(4) determining the pattern of mRNA expression in the second sample of the tissue by performing the method of simultaneous sequence-specific identification

of mRNAs corresponding to members of an antisense cRNA pool representing the 3'-ends of a population of mRNAs as described above to generate a second display of bands representing the 3'-ends of mRNAs present in the second sample; and

(5) comparing the first and second displays to determine the effect of the physiological or pathological change on the pattern of mRNA expression in the tissue.

Typically, the comparison is made in adjacent lanes of a single gel.

The tissue can be derived from the central nervous system. In particular, it can be derived from a structure within the central nervous system that is the retina, cerebral cortex, olfactory bulb, thalamus, hypothalamus, anterior pituitary, posterior pituitary, hippocampus, nucleus accumbens, amygdala, striatum, cerebellum, brain stem, suprachiasmatic nucleus, or spinal cord. When the tissue is derived from the central nervous system, the physiological or pathological change can be any of Alzheimer's disease, parkinsonism, ischemia, alcohol addiction, drug addiction, schizophrenia, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, multiple sclerosis, depression, and bipolar manic-depressive disorder. Alternatively, the method of the present invention can be used to study circadian variation, aging, or long-term potentiation, the latter affecting the hippocampus. Additionally, particularly with reference to mRNA species occurring in particular structures within the central nervous system, the method can be used to study brain regions that are known to be involved in complex behaviors, such as learning and memory, emotion, drug addiction, glutamate neurotoxicity, feeding behavior, olfaction, viral infection, vision, and movement disorders.

This method can also be used to study the results of the administration of drugs and/or toxins to an individual by comparing the mRNA pattern of a tissue before and after the administration of the drug or toxin. Results of electroshock therapy can also be studied.

Alternatively, the tissue can be from an organ or organ system that includes the cardiovascular system, the pulmonary system, the digestive system, the peripheral nervous system, the liver, the kidney, skeletal muscle, and the reproductive system, or from any other organ or organ system of the body. For example, mRNA patterns can be studied from liver, heart, kidney, or skeletal muscle. Additionally, for any tissue, samples can be taken at various times so as to discover a circadian effect of mRNA expression. Thus, this method can ascribe particular mRNA species to involvement in particular patterns of function or malfunction.

The antisense cRNA pool representing the 3'-ends of mRNAs can be generated by steps (1)-(4) of the method as described above in Section I.

Similarly, the mRNA resolution method of the present invention can be used as part of a method of screening for a side effect of a drug. In general, such a method comprises:

(1) obtaining a first sample of tissue from an organism treated with a compound of known physiological function;

(2) determining the pattern of mRNA expression in the first sample of the tissue by performing the method of simultaneous sequence-specific identification of mRNAs corresponding to members of an antisense cRNA pool representing the 3'-ends of a population of mRNAs, as described above, to generate a first display of bands

representing the 3'-ends of mRNAs present in the first sample;

(3) obtaining a second sample of tissue from an organism treated with a drug to be screened for a side effect;

(4) determining the pattern of mRNA expression in the second sample of the tissue by performing the method of simultaneous sequence-specific identification of mRNAs corresponding to members of an antisense cRNA pool representing the 3'-ends of a population of mRNAs, as described above, to generate a second display of bands representing the 3'-ends of mRNAs present in the second sample; and

(5) comparing the first and second displays in order to detect the presence of mRNA species whose expression is not affected by the known compound but is affected by the drug to be screened, thereby indicating a difference in action of the drug to be screened and the known compound and thus a side effect.

In particular, this method can be used for drugs affecting the central nervous system, such as antidepressants, neuroleptics, tranquilizers, anticonvulsants, monoamine oxidase inhibitors, and stimulants. However, this method can in fact be used for any drug that may affect mRNA expression in a particular tissue. For example, the effect on mRNA expression of anti-parkinsonism agents, skeletal muscle relaxants, analgesics, local anesthetics, cholinergics, antispasmodics, steroids, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, antiviral agents, or any other drug capable of affecting mRNA expression can be studied, and the effect determined in a particular tissue or structure.

A further application of the method of the present invention is in obtaining the sequence of the 3'-

ends of mRNA species that are displayed. In general, a method of obtaining the sequence comprises:

(1) eluting at least one cDNA corresponding to a mRNA from an electropherogram in which bands representing the 3'-ends of mRNAs present in the sample are displayed;

(2) amplifying the eluted cDNA in a polymerase chain reaction;

(3) cloning the amplified cDNA into a plasmid;

(4) producing DNA corresponding to the cloned DNA from the plasmid; and

(5) sequencing the cloned cDNA.

The cDNA that has been excised can be amplified with the primers previously used in the PCR step. The cDNA can then be cloned into pCR II (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA) by TA cloning and ligation into the vector. Minipreps of the DNA can then be produced by standard techniques from subclones and a portion denatured and split into two aliquots for automated sequencing by the dideoxy chain termination method of Sanger. A commercially available sequencer can be used, such as a ABI sequencer, for automated sequencing. This will allow the determination of complementary sequences for most cDNAs studied, in the length range of 50-500 bp, across the entire length of the fragment.

These partial sequences can then be used to scan genomic data bases such as GenBank to recognize sequence identities and similarities using programs such as BLASTN and BLASTX. Because this method generates sequences from only the 3'-ends of mRNAs it is expected that open reading frames (ORFs) would be encountered only occasionally, as the 3'-untranslated regions of brain mRNAs are on average longer than 1300 nucleotides (J.G.

Sutcliffe, supra). Potential ORFs can be examined for signature protein motifs.

The cDNA sequences obtained can then be used to design primer pairs for semiquantitative PCR to confirm tissue expression patterns. Selected products can also be used to isolate full-length cDNA clones for further analysis. Primer pairs can be used for SSCP-PCR (single strand conformation polymorphism-PCR) amplification of genomic DNA. For example, such amplification can be carried out from a panel of interspecific backcross mice to determine linkage of each PCR product to markers already linked. This can result in the mapping of new genes and can serve as a resource for identifying candidates for mapped mouse mutant loci and homologous human disease genes. SSCP-PCR uses synthetic oligonucleotide primers that amplify, via PCR, a small (100-200 bp) segment. (M. Orita et al., "Detection of Polymorphisms of Human DNA by Gel Electrophoresis as Single-Strand Conformation Polymorphisms," Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86: 2766-2770 (1989); M. Orita et al., "Rapid and Sensitive Detection of Point Mutations in DNA Polymorphisms Using the Polymerase Chain Reaction," Genomics 5: 874-879 (1989)).

The excised fragments of cDNA can be radiolabeled by techniques well-known in the art for use in probing a northern blot or for in situ hybridization to verify mRNA distribution and to learn the size and prevalence of the corresponding full-length mRNA. The probe can also be used to screen a cDNA library to isolate clones for more reliable and complete sequence determination. The labeled probes can also be used for any other purpose, such as studying in vitro expression.

EXAMPLEResolution of Brain mRNAs Using Primers Corresponding to
Sequences of Known Brain mRNAs of Different
Concentrations

To demonstrate the effectiveness of the method of the present invention, it was applied using 5'-primers extended at their 3'-ends by two nucleotides and corresponding to the sequence of known brain mRNAs of different concentrations, such as neuron-specific enolase (NSE) at roughly 0.5% concentration (S. Forss-Petter et al., "Neuron-Specific Enolase: Complete Structure of Rat mRNA, Multiple Transcriptional Start Sites and Evidence for Translational Control," J. Neurosci. Res. 16: 141-156 (1986)), RC3 at about 0.01%, and somatostatin at 0.001% (G.H. Travis & J.G. Sutcliffe, "Phenol Emulsion-Enhanced DNA-Driven Subtractive cDNA Cloning: Isolation of Low-Abundance Monkey Cortex-Specific mRNAs," Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85: 1696-1700 (1988)) to compare cDNAs made from libraries constructed from cerebral cortex, striatum, cerebellum and liver RNAs made as described above. On short autoradiographic exposures from any particular RNA sample, 50-100 bands were obtained. Bands were absolutely reproducible in duplicate samples. Approximately two-thirds of the bands differed between brain and liver samples, including the bands of the correct lengths corresponding to the known brain-specific mRNAs. This was confirmed by excision of the bands from the gels, amplification and sequencing. Only a few bands differed among samples for various brain regions for any particular primer, although some band intensities differed.

The band corresponding to NSE, a relatively prevalent mRNA species, appeared in all of the brain samples but not in the liver samples, but was not observed when any of the last three single nucleotides within the four-base 3'-terminal sequence -N-N-N-N was changed in the synthetic 5'-primer. When the first N was changed, a small amount of bleedthrough is detected. For the known species, the intensity of the autoradiographic signal was roughly proportional to mRNA prevalence, and mRNAs with concentrations of one part in 10^5 or greater of the poly(A)⁺ RNA were routinely visible, with the occasional problem that cDNAs that migrated close to more intense bands were obscured.

A sample of the data is shown in Figure 2. In the 5 gel lanes on the left, cortex cRNA was substrate for reverse transcription with the primer A-G-G-T-C-G-A-C-G-G-T-A-T-C-G-G-N-N (SEQ ID NO: 3) where -N-N is -C-T (primer 118), -G-T (primer 116) or -C-G (primer 106). The PCR amplification used primers A-G-G-T-C-G-A-C-G-G-T-A-T-C-G-G-N-N-N-N (SEQ ID NO: 6) where -N-N-N-N is -C-T-A-C (primer 128), -C-T-G-A (primer 127), -C-T-G-C (primer 111), -G-T-G-C (primer 134), and -C-G-G-C (primer 130), as indicated in Figure 2. Primers 118 and 111 match the sequence of the two and four nucleotides, respectively, downstream from the MspI site located the nearest the 3'-end of the NSE mRNA sequence. Primer 127 is mismatched with the NSE sequence in the last (-1) position, primer 128 in the next-to-last (-2) position, primers 106 and 130 in the -3 position, and primers 116 and 134 in the -4 position. Primer 134 extended two nucleotides further upstream than the others shown here, hence its PCR products are two nucleotides longer relative to the products in other lanes.

In each lane, 50-100 bands were visible in 15-minute exposures using ^{32}P -dCTP to radiolabel the products. These bands were apparently distinct for each primer pair, with the exception that a subset of the 118-111 bands appeared more faintly in the 116-134 lane, trailing by two nucleotides, indicating bleedthrough in the four position.

The 118-111 primer set was used again on separate cortex (CX) and liver (LV) cRNAs. The cortex pattern was identical to that in lane 118-111, demonstrating reproducibility. The liver pattern differed from CX in the majority of species. The asterisk indicates the position of the NSE product. Analogous primer sets detected RC3 and somatostatin (somat) products (asterisks) in CX but not LV lanes. The relative band intensities of a given PCR product can be compared within lanes using the same primer set, but not different sets.

This example demonstrates the feasibility and reproducibility of the method of the present invention and its ability to resolve different mRNAs. It further demonstrates that prevalence of particular mRNA species can be estimated from the intensity of the autoradiographic signal. The assay allows mRNAs present in both high and low prevalence to be detected simultaneously.

ADVANTAGES OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

The present method can be used to identify genes whose expression is altered during neuronal development, in models of plasticity and regeneration, in response to chemical or electrophysiological challenges

such as neurotoxicity and long-term potentiation, and in response to behavioral, viral, drug/alcohol paradigms, the occurrence of cell death or apoptosis, aging, pathological conditions, and other conditions affecting mRNA expression. Although the method is particularly useful for studying gene expression in the nervous system, it is not limited to the nervous system and can be used to study mRNA expression in any tissue. The method allows the visualization of nearly every mRNA expressed by a tissue as a distinct band on a gel whose intensity corresponds roughly to the concentration of the mRNA.

The method has the advantage that it does not depend on potentially irreproducible mismatched random priming, so that it provides a high degree of accuracy and reproducibility. Moreover, it reduces the complications and imprecision generated by the presence of concurrent bands of different length resulting from the same mRNA species as the result of different priming events. In methods using random priming, such concurrent bands can occur and are more likely to occur for mRNA species of high prevalence. In the present method, such concurrent bands are avoided.

The method provides sequence-specific information about the mRNA species and can be used to generate primers, probes, and other specific sequences.

Although the present invention has been described in considerable detail, with reference to certain preferred versions thereof, other versions are possible. Therefore, the spirit and scope of the appended claims should not be limited to the description of the preferred versions contained herein.